

General States in contrast to the states in some provinces. General States were representing all three free states. Each condition was presented in a separate chamber.

The absolute monarchy in France:

- Formation of absolutism was the inevitable result of the formation of capitalism and the collapse of feudalism.
- There have developed a strong political and personal ties between the two states that had previously profound contradictions.
- The third state, which became increasingly heterogeneous: it increased social and economic differentiation was the vast bulk of the population in France.
- The competence and organization of the Royal Council were ordered.
- Local control was characterized by existing some posts from the past era, but their role was reduced.

To sum up, we can confidently assert that feudal France had a difficult historical path. But despite this, the formation and development of the state has left an important mark in the history of France, serving a certain stage in the development of the independent French state on the path of economic and political development.

Nowadays, the study of feudalism will enable us to find out how society has developed, and this information will make it easy for us to understand what is happening in our world today.

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THE REALIZATION OF FINANCIAL CONTROL OVER THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CABINET OF MINISTERS OF UKRAINE

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Actuality of research topic. Financial control – it's a control over the legality and advisability of action in the branch of formation, allocation and using the state's and municipalities money funds on purpose to make effective socio-economical

development of the country and its regions.

The object of study - public relations which have been formed in connection with financial control. Financial control – is activity of state, local, municipal, public bodies and organization persons, which is regulated by law and concerns the audit of timeliness and accuracy of financial planning, reasonableness and fullness of revenue of incomes to the relevant funds of cash resources, accuracy and effectiveness of their use. Financial control, as a form of control in general can be represented as a system. The system of financial control can be presented as a set of elements:

- subjects of financial monitoring, among which should be selected subjects of monitoring, which include control subjects, that are authorized by financial legislation bodies to monitor the compliance requirements of financial legislation.(the controlling subjects of compliance with legal regulations in the area of costs (expenses) provided by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine are: Parliament of Ukraine, the Accounting Chamber of Ukraine, the State Treasury Service of Ukraine.);

- the object of control – controlled entities, namely persons, which financial activities are subject of control (The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine as controlled body);

- topic of control– it's current financial activity of participants in concern of taking actions, provided by financial legislation, so it is properly financial activity.

Financial activities of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine include:

- drafting the project of Law on State Budget of Ukraine and providing realization of approved by Parliament State Budget of Ukraine.

- presentation of a report on its implementation, directing and coordinating work of ministries.

- Implementation of other powers in the field of financial relationships defined by Constitution and laws of Ukraine.

Thus, the above listed actions – are the subject of financial control and at the same time the activity of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine in the financial sector.

Having analyzed the Constitution of Ukraine, the Budget Code of Ukraine, the Law of Ukraine "On main principles of state financial control in Ukraine" from January 26, 1993 № 2939-XII and the Law of Ukraine "On the Accounting Chamber" from July 11, 1996 №315/96-BP, we have made a conclusion that the controlling entity for compliance of legal requirements in the area of spendings by Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine is the Parliament of Ukraine, Accounting Chamber of Ukraine, State Treasury Service of Ukraine. The approval of State Budget of Ukraine and introducing amendments to it; monitoring the implementation of State Budget of Ukraine; taking the decisions about reporting on its performance; the realisation of deputy investigation and examination of infringement of financial legislation, including budget legislation belongs to the power of Parliament of Ukraine in area of state financial control. The decision of Parliament of Ukraine on state financial control is mandatory as well as the subjects of state control to controlled objects under the law.

Control on behalf of Parliament of Ukraine over the flow of funds to the State

Budget and their use is carried by the Accounting Chamber. The Chamber has unlimited access to all documents, which are related to the management of financial and material resources and has the right to ask controlled object about any information it needs.

State Treasury Service of Ukraine administers public funds and is the main body that monitors state budget. The purpose of financial control that carried out by the State Treasury Service is the reduction of the number and volume of violations on budget legislation and prevention of budget funds using for other purposes. The State Treasury Service of Ukraine carries out accounting of all incomes and expenses of the State Budget.

Depending on the time of realization of financial control measures in the activity the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine propose to allocate:

- preliminary financial control (called to perform preventive function, carried out before the adoption of appropriate decision or actions of controlled object, that is Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine – the example of previous financial control over the activities of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine is the annual adoption of Law of Ukraine "On Budget");

- current financial control (carried in the process of supervision of the functioning control object, as an the example is cited the activity of Accounting Chamber about the control over the activity of spending state budget by Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine or State Treasury Service over public costs.

Consequently, the range of interpretations of the content of financial control is very wide. Financial control is a type of state's financial activity concerning verification of using established by law methods of control activity, legality and rationality of entities actions in the formation, distribution and use of State funds. The preliminary financial control performed by Parliament of Ukraine, and the current - Accounting Chamber and State Treasury Service.

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THE VALUE OF FORMING QUESTIONS DURING THE JUDICIAL INTERROGATION FOR THE FULLEST TESTIMONY

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The interrogation in criminal proceedings is an investigative action that is performed in order to establish the actual circumstances of the criminal proceedings. This investigative action can be done either during the preliminary investigation or during the trial. The interrogation conducted during the trial can be named a “judicial interrogation”. It is difficult to overstate the importance of judicial interrogation for the case as through a number of its features, testimony got from such judicial interrogation may be crucial for sentencing.

To get the most complete evidence, the person that will conduct the interrogation has to follow certain tactical recommendations. Such recommendations can be divided into:

- tactic of preparing of judicial interrogation;
- tactic value of sequence of people during interrogation;
- interrogation tactics, depending on the procedural status of interrogatee;
- tactic of forming questions during judicial interrogation;
- features of tactic depending on the type of judicial interrogation.

Not the least important tactical significance in the judicial interrogation has a way of forming and asking questions to interrogatee. After all, accuracy, truthfulness and informative of testimony depend on how clearly and legally correctly questions are formulated by the person conducting the interrogation. It is worth remembering the basic recommendations for the formulation of questions.

There are some tactical requirements for the formulation of questions:

1. Any question of the interrogation must be connected with the case, referred to the material of the case and be interested to the trial.

2. Questions should be brief, clear and those that do not allow ambiguous interpretation, but such as encourage to complete the answer. The first question should encourage the person to give as much information as it is possible.

3. Questions should be asked straight forward.

4. Questions should not be suggestive and should not contain the information needed to answer.

5. Questions cannot be unethical.

6. In formulating the question the level of mental and cultural development of interrogatee should be taken into account.